

Times-Dispatch DAILY-WEEKLY-SUNDAY.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1910.

COME SOUTH, YOUNG MAN.
 Come South, young man. There is no other region in the world that can be compared with it in opportunity and achievement. It is filling up with people at an amazing rate, the figures of the recent census being such as to make the Northern managers of our National affairs take counsel together as to how they can prevent increased representation for the South in Congress. It is not the South from the political point of view, however, that we wish to talk about now; but the South of industrial achievement.

Richard H. Edmonds, of the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record, has been telling the people up in Boston about the South, and the story he told must have excited their curiosity if it did not compel their admiration. Last Saturday, the Boston Evening Transcript, one of the most influential journals among people who really count, printed an article, by this greatest and most trustworthy of all Southern statisticians, showing the tremendous agricultural and industrial development of the South which is worth summarizing here for the information of our own folk, many of whom really do not know what has been done in these parts. "Last year one railroad carried into Texas \$9,000,000 of goods from the West and Northwest. On one day that line took out of Kansas City, as the gateway into Texas, over 5,000 settlers. Careful estimates make the number of new people locating in Texas during the last year or two average 200,000 annually." They must have been very good people, too, as the most of them are said to have travelled down to that big country in Pullman cars and to have had money enough left to invest in Texas activities. A great many of these immigrants have gone into "business," but the majority of them have anchored to the soil and have added their strength to the productive forces of the Lone Star State, the biggest thing in the South in the way of unoccupied territory.

The rush of new people to the South has not been confined to Texas. Great additions have been made to the other States also. They have all done well, and it is significant in this population movement that so large a percentage of the people who have settled in the South in recent years have come from the States and not from foreign lands. This does not mean, of course, that there is not room and welcome here for desirable foreign immigrants, for many such colonies have been placed in the South with good results. The Italians in Mississippi and Arkansas have demonstrated their fitness for the cultivation of the staple crop of those States and in North Carolina successful colonies of Italians and Germans have been placed. There is work and opportunity in the South for all industrious people, whatever their nationality, although it is only natural that special interest should be taken in those who have tried their fortunes in other less promising parts of the country and are now moving down in ever-increasing numbers into this land of promise. One of the most gratifying things about this shifting of population is that the Southern people are coming back home.

Not counting the 500,000 white people who went to Texas and Arkansas from the Central South from Virginia to Mississippi between the years 1865 and 1909, Mr. Edmonds told the Transcript that about 2,500,000 other Southern-born whites moved within this period to other parts of the country. No other region in the world could have stood such a drain upon its resources, for, after all, it is the people who make the country. "Those left behind had to construct governments, re-establish business, reorganize their labor system, while burdened with overwhelming debts and with poverty beyond anything that could be realized by those who did not pass through the war and the days following." Those who were left behind "ploughed on," and, out of the wreck of their fortunes, have built up the present rich and powerful industrial empire of the South. During the last ten years the emigration from the South has ceased, and those who left the South for "flowery beds of ease" are coming back like doves to their cotes. We are glad to see them and to see those they are bringing with them. There is welcome and work for all of them and for millions of others.

Since 1900, as Mr. Edmonds showed, the banking resources of the South have increased from \$515,000,000 to \$1,254,000,000. The individual deposits have increased from \$254,000,000 to \$650,000,000, "a greater percentage of gain in resources and in new deposits than was made by the rest of the country during the same period." "In 1900, the value of the agricultural products of the South was about \$1,500,000,000; last year it was \$2,500,000,000.

"The South last year produced of agricultural output more than the

whole United States did in 1890. Of this remarkable increase, three or four hundred million dollars was due to the increase in cotton, the balance to diversified agriculture. The balance is now raising over 800,000,000 bushels of grain a year. It is becoming the market garden and the orchard for the entire country. As illustrating the growth in trucking it may be said that the Norfolk and Norfolk district, the present year will handle about \$15,000,000 worth of fruits and vegetables raised around that city. This business is so vast that the daily shipments are running from 30,000 to 40,000 packages (barrels and boxes per day), requiring daily steamships to New York and Baltimore, and steamers nearly every day to Providence, Boston and elsewhere, to handle the water-borne stuff, while the railroad shipments of trucking are as heavy (that about a week or ten days ago one railroad carried North from Norfolk nearly 600 carloads in one day.

"Though the industrial development of the South is in its infancy, that section is consuming more cotton and producing more oil and more lumber. Its cotton mills are now consuming over two and a half million bales of cotton a year, or about the same amount of Southern grown cotton as New England is taking. It is now producing more than it has ever before, and its consumption of New England mills, as they will probably do this year.

"With three times as much coal area as Great Britain, Germany, France and Austria combined, with over 10 per cent of the standing timber of the United States, with iron ore in keeping with its vast coal resources, with a practical natural monopoly of the electric power production, with water power sufficiently developed, to create power equal to that now required to run every wheel that turns on rail or in factory in the United States, with a variety of soil unsurpassed for any kind of agriculture, with a climate ranging from that of the high mountains of North Carolina, almost identical with that of Canada, to that of the Gulf coast, the South is a land of opportunity, the development of which has only begun. Its resources make the South a national asset, the utilization of which will enormously enrich the whole country."

There has been much complaint in recent years about the South in its statesmanship, and many cruel comparisons have been made between the South of the present day and the South of the ante-bellum period in the politics of the country. Mr. Edmonds has given the secret away. The South is getting rich. Instead of going into partisan politics its strongest and most effective young men have gone into business. This was the idea expressed by John Skelton Williams in his recent very able address at the University of South Carolina, and after a little while the men who have made the South of the present time will be the men whom the South will press into service to care for its growing importance as the greatest productive asset of the Nation.

Come South, young man, and come quick. Come back home, wanderers, wherever you may be; there is something here for you to do and fortune and fame awaiting you; those who have stayed behind and worked up the "situation" for you, and made your burden light, will not count that against you, but will kiss the fatigued calf for you, and put rings on your fingers and bells on your toes just to show you that the lost has been found.

WHO PUTS IN THE JOKER?

The Philadelphia Record asks a very pertinent question concerning the "joker" clause in the Indian Appropriation bill passed by the last Congress. It says:

"Who puts 'jokers' into bills? With all the committees on enrolled bills and committees on engrossed bills, and committees on the various branches of the public service, which prepare bills, and who carry them to their respective branches of Congress, how is it that 'jokers' are not discovered until the bills get to the White House, and often not until the President has signed them? Besides the Indian land bill, which is the case in the case of the Indian land bill, the Goro charges there are lands affected by twenty thousand individual contracts, the right to which has been settled by the courts. The Circuit Court of Appeals has decided the case in favor of the government. When the Indian appropriation bill reached the President, Solicitor-General Bowers discovered in it—these 'jokers'—a provision giving the holders of the lands to take an appeal from the Circuit Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court. The theory is that they had no expectation of disputing the decision, but hoped to get another year or two of occupation of the lands, and they are working night and day to strip them of oil and minerals. It was too late to send the bill back for correction, and the President signed it, 'a receiver for the lands' will be appointed, and thus their exploitation during the interim will be prevented. When did 'Joker' get into the bill? Who put it in? How did it happen that a provision discovered it till it reached the White House?"

Who put the joker in this particular measure we do not know. However, we can easily believe that it was done at the last minute, when alert members were on guard, and when the representatives of special interests were "on the job." It is always that way. Give us one careful, vigilant legislator in the last five days of the legislative session; for he is a better, more efficient public servant than the man who raises the hue and cry over some innocent bill in the first of the session and then falls back into a torpor that lasts until the gavel has rapped adjournment.

The last hours of a Legislature afford a breach that the "interests" are on the look out for. Every legislator is in a hurry to get through—in his anxiety to wind up the session, he becomes careless and compromising, where before he was watchful and uncompromising. His attitude, if expressed in words, would be, "Oh, well, let it go; I guess it won't do much harm anyway." Bargains are made by patrons of bills in the last hours, which result in the passage of legislation that ought not to be passed. "Jokers" is a term which needs no explanation to the people of Virginia. More than once since the General Assembly adjourned have we heard members of that body protest that the

legislative intent, as understood by them, had been misinterpreted and misapplied. That is one reason why we discontinue the proposed amendment as to the reading of bills by title twice and in full once. Let them be read three times in full that there may be no parasitic growths engendered upon them by the legislators who hold briefs for private interests.

RUBBER.

Assuming that Mr. Aldrich has told the truth about his connection with the Rubber Trust, the charges made against him by Mr. Bristow, the insurgent Senator from bleeding Kansas, fall to the ground.

The charge was that the tariff was revised by Aldrich and his associates "for the purpose of promoting the financial interests of certain individuals or concerns." Instead of "with a view of protecting legitimate American industries." In applying his sermon and for the purpose of fastening the crime on Aldrich, one of the principal villains of the new tariff bill, Bristow charged, in effect, that the duty on manufactures of rubber was increased from 30 to 35 per cent, leaving crude rubber on the free list, because Aldrich's sons is the executive head of a rubber trust, since the organization of which "there have been" rapid advances in the price of every rubber product from automobile tires to baby rattles. Determined not to let Aldrich escape, the Kansas man summed up his case thus: "Senator Nelson V. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, is a director of the company, and holds 25,000 shares of common stock and 3,500 shares of the preferred stock. Edward B. Aldrich, son of Senator Aldrich, owns 5,000 shares of the stock."

Now comes Senator Aldrich, admitting that he is interested in rubber and has been for many years, that he does own stock in the Intercontinental Rubber Company, that this Intercontinental Company has a number of subordinate companies; but solemnly asserting that:

"Neither the Intercontinental Rubber Company nor any of its subordinate companies have ever had the slightest interest, direct or indirect, in the manufacture of any article covered by the change in rates on rubber manufactures in the paragraph alluded to or otherwise, and neither the Intercontinental Rubber Company nor any of its subordinate companies have ever had any part in any combination, agreement, arrangement or understanding with any company or person with reference to any manufactured product of rubber or the price of any such product."

Senator Aldrich and his Intercontinental Rubber Company and its subordinate companies are interested in crude rubber, not in manufactured rubber, and control about six per cent of the crude rubber product of the world, and crude rubber is on the free list.

The New York World regards the statement of Aldrich as an act of "great concession" to it and Bristow, and says that he admits "the main points of Senator Bristow's indictment," except "only in the matter of motives." But, as we look at it, that was the gravamen of Bristow's indictment, and if the charge of "motives" is not sustained, and it does not appear to be in this case, the indictment falls.

We do not think that they have got the Senator from Rhode Island this time, but they have come mighty near it. Besides, we should hate very much to convict anybody on the testimony of the Senator from Kansas.

WAITING ON THE BORDER.

At the annual dinner of the Associated Press and American Newspaper Publishers' Association in New York last April, Mayor Gaynor made a speech, of which the Hon. William Randolph Hearst, of the New York American, was the text. The speech caused great excitement at the dinner, and was freely discussed by the newspapers of the country. Immediately after its delivery it was announced that Hearst would bring suit, or had brought suit, against the Associated Press for \$100,000 damages for sending out the Gaynor speech in its news report, and against the New York Times, Louisville Courier-Journal, or Henry Watterson, which is the same thing, and against several other newspapers or persons, we believe, for publishing the speech. We have not heard anything about the matter lately, and do not know the present status of the litigation. At the time, it will be recollected, Mr. Watterson got rather obstreperous and would not keep still about it a minute, defying Mr. Hearst to proceed and promising that he would be right there when the clerk of the court cried "Oyez, Oyez, all persons having business with the Court of," etc., etc. From that day to this we have not heard a word from Mr. Watterson or Mr. Hearst until Mr. Watterson delivered himself of his armor-piercing shot in the Courier-Journal on the morning of August 11, instant.

"If Mayor Gaynor should die the peculiar journalism presided over and inspired by Mr. Millionaire Hearst will have two murders instead of one, and down to its account. The assassination of McKinley was generally ascribed to the Hearst teaching. Assuredly the attempted assassination of Gaynor harks back to the course and influence of the Hearst papers. They have pursued the policy of no other limit, no abatement. Whilst he has been performing prodigies of administrative and executive work in the direction of retrenchment and reform, battling graft and grafters right and left, and stifling the voice of the most hostile and critical of the organs of the million, Mr. Hearst adds these remarks to the items of the libel suit he has brought down to its account. The assassination of McKinley is waiting on the border to welcome his promised coming with open arms to a hospitable cross-examination."

We cannot guess what will happen now. We are sure that Mr. Watterson will not run, and we do not see how Mr. Hearst can fall to advance. Un-

questionably, Mr. Hearst has stirred up the passions of the mob more than once by his peculiar journalism; but so have other higher and brighter and steeper lights in the journalistic firmament. If our memory is not at fault, it has not been so very long, as time flies, since the strongest force in the newspaper world talked in a scandalous way about Cleveland, and within the last few weeks this same admirable Crichton has pursued a man prominent in the public life of the country with a vindictiveness that would not lead the public to take a calm and dispassionate view of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner at the Bar. Yet we should hesitate for a very long time to charge him with the violent disposition of either of these men had such a fate attended them.

THE LESSON OF RENO.

"If we are to save our civilization from such a fate as befell that which went before it we must destroy the Mammoth god of unrestricted industrialism. We must realize that an industry is to be judged not only by the prosperity of the few who direct it, but by the condition of the many who carry it on. We must restore the pursuit of beauty to its place as a civic virtue. We must make life fuller and more interesting, less of a grinding struggle, more of a boon and an adventure for all."

"That is the lesson which Reno taught me as I see it clearly after these few weeks."

This is what He said in the Outlook and the comment of the New York Sun in one of its meaneast headlines appears to be sufficiently descriptive of it: "Gosh, what slush!" What does it mean, and who is He hitting at? Does it mean that we "all" ought to go into the prize-fighting business? Is it the many who lost on Jeffries or the few who won on Johnson by whom this industry is to be judged? Is "the Mammoth god of unrestricted industrialism," to which direct reference is made, white or colored? Is there any reason why the Contributing Editor should trespass upon the preserves of Henry James? Why should the Sun say, "Gosh, what slush!" just because it can't see what is perfectly clear to Him after these few weeks?"

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE AUTO-MOBILE BUSINESS.

Somewhat alarming reports have been printed recently in the Northern and Western newspapers about the over-production of automobiles and the extravagance of the people in some Western communities in buying these very useful machines which have caused a revolution in transportation and have resulted in the construction of thousands of miles of good roads in all parts of the country. The opinions of many bankers and brokers have been quoted as a terrible warning to those who have been particularly active concern sent hundreds of letters to its correspondents asking for an expression of opinion as to the number of buyers of cars who could not afford to own them.

The answers were forthcoming, and some of them were on the right key for the tune to be played. Patten, the man who made a million or so in wheat, and a million or so in corn, and a million or so in cotton, told the reporters in New York that a bank in Kansas City held mortgages on as many as fifty-two machines, and that it intended to stop that sort of business; he did not give them any figures, so far as we are informed, as to the number of borrowers who had gone into the market with him or against him in his wheat, corn and cotton enterprises, and had been accommodated by banks in different parts of the country. That, of course, was not essential to a clear understanding of this case, although an illustration of this sort might have aided the reporters in estimating the extravagance of living beyond one's means. Of course, a man or woman who can't afford to buy a machine ought not to buy it; neither should a man who can't afford to buy a suit of new clothes or a woman who can't afford a tailor-made gown buy them. The rule which would be applied to the purchase of an automobile should also be applied, and is actually applied, to the purchase of any other article of luxury or necessity. The banks and other money-lending agencies may be depended upon to take care of their own interests by requiring ample security.

Detroit is one of the largest automobile manufacturing centres in the country and the industry there is in a flourishing condition. The last number of the Detroit Saturday Night devoted a full page to an article written by H. M. Nimmo, in which he gives the answer of the bankers of Detroit to the automobile pessimists, who have been trying to save the country by scaring the bankers. Mr. Nimmo summarizes what the bankers told him as follows:

1. Seven-eighths of the automobile companies in Detroit are on a sound and sure business footing.
2. Reports of the mortgaging of homes and property for the purchase of automobiles have been grossly exaggerated.
3. Overproduction has not occurred and the demand for automobiles shows no sign of abatement.
4. Motor trucks and delivery wagons are fast coming into common use, and this part of the industry is only in its infancy.
5. The manufacture of automobiles is not different from the banker's point of view from the manufacture of other articles of commerce, and should be treated with the same consideration.
6. There is no way known on top of

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earth to prevent a man from getting an automobile or anything else he wants if he has the property to get it with.

That seems to be a perfectly calm view of the situation as regarded by those who know what the business is and how it is managed. One automobile manufacturing company in Detroit employs altogether in its shops and offices 6,010 persons who are paid good wages and represent a population of fifteen or twenty thousand dependent upon their wages for a living. All the automobile makers in Detroit employ from twenty-five to thirty thousand wage-earners, who support a population of about 100,000, and the manufacture of these machines is yet in its infancy. An industry that gives employment to several hundred thousand people is an industry that should be encouraged.

J. T. Talbot, of the National Bank of the City of New York, in a recent speech to the Texas Bankers' Association, said that the initial cost of automobiles to American users is \$250,000,000 the year, with as much more for upkeep and incidental expenses, and he declared "this vast sum is equivalent in actual economic waste each year to more than the value of property destroyed in the San Francisco fire—perhaps twice as much."

He did not explain, however, where the economic waste is. The factories are all running on full time. A large part of the \$250,000,000 in the Talbot statement is represented in the plants of the automobile factories and the remainder largely goes in wages to the people who are employed in the manufacture of the cars. There is no economic waste here, surely. The automobile has come to stay. There has been no falling off in the demand for it. As to the sale of the cars to persons who cannot afford to buy them, that is a matter which will adjust itself on business principles, and those who make a business of lending money, we may be sure, will take good care of their own interests.

CABBAGE AND BEANS.

More than one hundred varieties of cabbage are cultivated in the United States. It is much used as an article of food, supplying as it does about as inexpensive a sort of roughness as could be desired. The encyclopedia describes it as "a plant in general cultivation for culinary purposes and for feeding cattle." It can be eaten by humans cooked in various ways, raw as a salad, and salted and cured as kraut. Cows eat it freely when it is bolted with corn meal or wheat bran, and is served to them as a sort of Brunswick stew.

It is not unlawful to eat cabbage, although we do not see why any one should care to, and, besides, since the head of this plant has been selected for the purpose of unfriendly comparison in sundry cases; but the cabbage crop is a very large one and profitable withal. Three years ago one cabbage planter in the South cleared \$60,000 on his cabbage crop alone, and another man has made a fortune raising cabbage plants for sale to cabbage growers. We do not know the nutritive value of the cabbage; but we are sure that it is far below that of the bean, which grows in the Southern States in great perfection. String beans, or snaps as they are called, contain per cent: water, 89.2; protein, 2.3; fat, 0.3; carbohydrates, 1.4; mineral matter, 0.8; and its fuel value is placed at 195 calories per pound.

This is interesting, in a way, and the wonder is that the bean is not more generally eaten because of its nutritive value, as well as its cheapness and the ease with which it can be grown in this part of the country.

There was another game in the Sunday School League at Fredericksburg Wednesday, in which the Baptists defeated the Methodists 7 to 5. The sporting editor of the Fredericksburg Star says some spicy things in his report about the game. We feel sure there's nothing in a name, but we note with interest that the Methodist pitcher is known as "Jaggy" Marshall. The sporting editor says "Minor gave the Baptists some high balls before he got his wing steadied down," and in the next sentence says, "Edwards (the Baptist pitcher) got better and was more effective as the game progressed." What looks like a return to the days of the martyrs and the stake is recorded further down. "The Baptists held the Methodists' feet to the fire after the first two innings." Verily, verily, what will be done at the next game!

"The Richmond Times-Dispatch is getting to be a terrible hater. It hates Roosevelt, hates Taft, hates Bryan, hates everybody and everything." So speaks the esteemed Harrisonburg Daily News, and it is wholly wrong. "Hate!" Why there is no such word in the vocabulary of The Times-Dispatch. It knows the great names named and it likes, not to say loves, each of them, and as for the Harrisonburg Daily News, it fairly dotes on it.

It is a far cry from the time when he used to strike fire from flint rocks with his heels to the present estate of the star man of the Houston Post, the impossible Bailey, who every now and then tries to show off by dropping into French, as for example, when he says: "That is a lordly and stirring case of Jacouise up in Oklahoma." He hadn't the least idea what it meant when he said it; but he said it, and that required a certain degree of brute courage.

"Bucrangonyx Serratus" has been discovered at Ashland by a Cornell Professor. Probably some sort of a four-eyed bug, but it sounds like the Russian name for Gallagher.

The latest expression in Paris is: "Has Anybody Here Seen Kormit?"

Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no colony stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

Postage Stamp Language.

Please publish in your Query Column the postage stamp language.

We cannot supply this information.

Fancy Work at State Fair.

The Virginia State Fair Association, 509 East Main Street, Richmond, is sending Mrs. Todd the information she desires for placing fancy work on exhibition at the State Fair.

Revolutionary Land Grants.

We are requested to insert the following query, with the hope that some one will supply an answer to it: "Were all Revolutionary soldiers entitled to land for services rendered, or whether they served in the Continental or State line or militia? If so, what was the extent of the land entitled to fifty acres for his services?" VIRGINIAN.

Baseball at Washington.

Will you kindly inform me if the Washington American League baseball team will be at home August 20, and what team they are scheduled to play? A SUBSCRIBER.

Decedent Wife's Estate.

If a woman dies and leaves a husband and five children, and leaves real estate and a small sum of money, and debts contracted by her husband after her death? I understand that her husband only has a life interest in the property, and can he not get the property contracted after her death. Will thank you to answer above in your Query Column. O. L. W. RICHMOND.

Peter Francisco.

In Saturday's issue you are asked about Peter Francisco. I have often heard my father speak of him. He was a soldier of the Revolution and wielded a sword of such handle that he was of prodigious strength. A neighbor once called on him. He picked him up by the collar of his coat and the seat of his breeches and tossed him over the fence. The man picked himself up, and asked for his horse, whereupon Francisco threw the horse over the fence—an exasperation probably. He was a one time doorknocker to the House of Delegates. He left no descendants, I believe. F. W. PAGE, University of Virginia, August 8.

Property Ownership by Colored People.

I kindly let me know if there exists a State or city law or act that

would prohibit a negro's purchasing a lot in the residential section of the West End and building a residence thereon in which to live.

2. Has a conductor of the street car company the right or authority to put a passenger off of a car because passenger finds he has no smaller change than a \$5 bill with which to pay his fare, or should the conductor be prepared to furnish the necessary change? 1. No such laws exist.

2. This is a question of reasonable necessity. No law fixing the exact amount of change that a conductor is required to furnish is probable that the tender of \$5 is unreasonable and would justify his requiring a passenger to get off the car. We understand that there have been cases here, though where it has been considered a reasonable amount.

The Cockade City.

Why is Petersburg called "The Cockade City"? "The Cockade City of the Union," by Carter R. Bishop, we find the following explanation of the sobriquet: "In the War of 1812 a company from Petersburg, known as the Canada Volunteers, so acquitted themselves that they were publicly thanked by President Madison in an address in which he dubbed Petersburg 'The Cockade City of the Union,' a title ever since held in high esteem."

Bar Examination.

To whom must I write in order to get information about the State bar examination in November? M. B. Watts, Secretary of the State Board of Law Examiners, Richmond.

Railway Curves.

Mr. A. T. of the Miller School, sends the additional reply to the question about railway curves: "The theoretical construction of a curve which is not cylindrical, as may be supposed, but takes the form of a frustum of a cone, having its base towards the centre of track and its apex on the outside of the track, rounding a curve the momentum of the car in obeying the law of centrifugal force keeps the inner wheel of the car wheel against the inside rail, and the flange of the inner wheel away from the inside rail. Consequently, the outside wheel, which is required to travel a greater circumference than the inside wheel, which to some extent compensates for the skidding of one of the wheels in going around curves."

Mathematical Questions.

We are unable to answer the problem put to us by W. P. H. of Lawrenceville. We do not answer such questions in this column.

NEW BELGIUM KING HAS NO USE FOR MARQUET

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

KING ALBERT of Belgium has just made it abundantly clear to the world that he has no use for Marquet, the notorious M. Marquet, who during the last few years of the reign of Leopold II. was his chief adviser, his business associate in a number of questionable enterprises; for, a fortnight ago, he issued a decree by which Leopold's new ruler, the Cercle Prive (or Private Club) at the great Casino at Ostend, was raided by the police, under the command of the district attorney of the province of Ghent, who confiscated all the money on the table. Leopold, the books, the tables, and indeed all the furniture of the club, endeavoring to capture those present by locking the doors.

These were burst open by a number of young Americans, who hurried them out of the club. They then, upon abandoned their attempt to arrest the players, contenting themselves with the capture of the managers of the club. On the other hand, the squads of police, under the direction of assistants of the district attorney of Ghent, visited the Casino and made a thorough domiciliary search of the rooms from cellar to garret, and confiscated every article of value that could be found, putting a stop to all card playing that had the least appearance of gambling. In fact, King Albert has given it his sanction, and understood that he intends the laws against gambling to be enforced just as strictly as Ostend is his summer residence, as elsewhere.

Despite the vehement opposition of Leopold II. and of friends and associates of such an ancient and honorable name as Marquet, a law prohibiting gambling in Belgium. Many of the gambling establishments known as the Casino de Monte Carlo, which were closed in consequence thereof. That of Ostend, however, in which Leopold II. had a personal interest, sought to escape the provisions of the law on the preposterous grounds that the casino was a private establishment, that is to say, a club, and not a public one. In fact, the means of access were identical the same as those of the Casino de Monte Carlo, and the Casino de Monte Carlo was, according to the London Saturday Review, "a public, ill-managed, vice-ridden gambling hall of the most infamous description, and a place of which the name was a disgrace to the name of Belgium."

This ridiculous plea of Marquet about the casino was supported by most of the magistrates and members of the kingdom. This was due to the fact that judges in Belgium, as elsewhere on the Continent, are dependent on the crown for honor decorations, promotions; in fact, for everything dear to themselves and to their womenkind. Moreover, they are shamelessly paid. So utterly shameless was Leopold about any interference with his gambling enterprises that Ostend, that he actually gave the Casino of New Year's reception of the judiciary and other dignitaries of the crown to Marquet, who, in the meantime, approached a magistrate had been so tactless as to imagine that he was serving his sovereign by enforcing the laws of the land. Leopold informed him that what with his lack of judgment, his stupidity and his want of common sense, he was completely wrecking the prosperity of Ostend.

At the time, the public generally believed that this extraordinary outbreak on the part of Leopold was due to the fact that he had large real estate interests at Ostend, which he feared would be ruined by the closing of a public or even semi-public gambling establishment. Those who wish for entertainment of this kind will do well, therefore, to avoid Ostend, one of the most charming seaside resorts on the northwestern coast of the Continent, where the whole of the town is spoiled as such for all

decent people by the gathering there of the worst riff-raff, male and female, of the universe, drawn thither by the prospect of a few dollars and the desire to exploit and rob the players.

The latter will have from henceforth to betake themselves to San Sebastian, where the Spanish government has unfortunately permitted a syndicate of semi-public gambling to flourish, which Leopold was a stockholder, to organize a large public gambling establishment, which syndicate is paying \$2,000,000 a year for the privilege, and in addition therein a considerable percentage of its profits are pledged to the Spanish Treasury, while roulette, a "trainte-et-quarante" are the principal games. It is not to be paid into the Spanish Treasury. On a former occasion the negotiations of Marquet with the Spanish government were blocked by the Queen Mother, Christiana, who had no desire that her favorite summer residence should be converted into a second Monte Carlo, and that the King to feel that a great temple of roulette, etc., attracting the well-dressed scum of the civilized world, which would be a disgrace in a sion's throw of the residence of his wife or his mother, or that he should be obliged to entertain the Spaniards in the same unsavory category as the odious Prince of Monaco. For the Spanish government occasionally takes the bit between its teeth, and counter to the wishes of the monarch, invoking the written and unwritten law of the land, and this is what has taken place in connection with the establishment of the public gambling hall by Marquet at San Sebastian.

Marquet is also the principal owner of still another gambling establishment, which is now being organized at Helopolis, the new suburb of Cairo. It is a pity that the Khedive should lend himself to any such scheme, or that the English, who are the real masters of Egypt, should tolerate the Khedive's policy. Marquet could not run his gambling tables at Helopolis in the face of their opposition, they must necessarily be contented with the Casino de Monte Carlo, which is a public or semi-public gambling establishment in a suburb of Cairo, and which is a disgrace to the regeneration of Egypt and the welfare of its population.